

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1888.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passage-way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas presents a pretty water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The hum-drum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Commissioner, Commissioner of the Board of Public Safety, and Secretary of the Board of Public Safety, Second floor over R. J. Folger's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corbin & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

B G B

Choice Wash Goods.

Wish we could show you a store view of the extensive assortments here—prettiness, and variety—the specially choice styles and colorings at inexpensive prices.

A wash goods store here without a superior—wouldn't be such if we were not determined to show you advantage.

Will send samples soon as you let us know what you're interested in—and the way we can suit your preference, with goods and prices. Will be winning evidence of where it's to your interest to buy.

New Madras ginghams, 10c, 12c, 15c.

Fine Madras 20c to 35c.

Lots of the popular corded effects.

Fine imported chevots 20c.

Pretty American Dimities 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c.

Handsome Imported Dimities—a collection of rare excellence—20c, 25c.

Cotton Coverts for skirts 12c, 15c. Imported cotton skirts 20c.

Special lot of corded white India Linon 12 1/2c—nice for shirt waists.

Other choice white goods for shirt waists 15c, 20c—reverse stripe and fancy effects.

Plain and fancy white and colored Piques 12c up. Smart styles colored fancy P. K.'s 35c.

Dainty wash cottons—beautiful fabrics for gowns—swisses, mousselines, tissues, etc.,—25c to 50c.

Aren't you concerned about a wash goods business—a dry goods business—done strictly on merit.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X

ALLEGHENY, PA.

BLUE AND GRAY.

Kentucky's Monument to Her Soldier Dead.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND.

The Eloquent Address of Governor Bradley at the Dedicatory Ceremonies—Erected to the Memory of Union and Confederate.

(By Associated Press to The Independent.)

CHATTANOOGA, May 3.—The Kentucky monument to the memory of the men who wore the blue and the gray in the great war of the rebellion, was dedicated today with imposing ceremonies. Miss Bradley, daughter of the governor of the state, unveiled the monument. There was a grand parade, with bands of music, and numerous addresses. Governor Bradley spoke as follows:

"Many monuments have been erected upon battlefields of this republic, but it has remained for Kentucky to be the first of all the states, with tender and motherly devotion, to erect a blended monument to all her sons—a monument that carries with it and upon it complete reconciliation of all contending passions.

"This shaft is dedicated, not alone to those who died on this and surrounding fields, but to the gallant survivors who, when the frowning clouds of war were dispelled by the bright sunshine of peace, returned to their homes to repair broken fortunes, and are today numbered among the best and most distinguished sons of the commonwealth.

"Kentucky has evinced no partiality in this evidence of loving remembrance. It carries with it no heart-burning, no jealousy, no invidious distinction. It is not an emblem of honor to the victor and reproach to the vanquished—but an equal tribute to the worth of all. In future, the descendants of chivalrous Confederates may proudly gaze upon it, realizing that the state has honored their ancestors, and that, although their cause was lost, their heroism is revered and their memories perpetuated. And the sons of the brave men who fought on the other side, may look upon it with equal pride, feeling that it fitly commemorates the gallant deeds of their illustrious ancestors, who preserved the nation from destruction. May it endure forever, standing guard over victor and vanquished, with the statue that surmounts it, in one hand holding the torch of liberty shedding abroad its benign rays; in the other grasping the sword, emblematic of the strength of one people, ready and anxious at all times to uphold the integrity of one country, and to drive, wounded and bleeding, from its shores any insolent foe that shall ever dare invade them.

"And now, after the mists of prejudice have been torn from our eyes, and we are enabled to see the bright stars of truth and reason which shine beyond, all can plainly divine the sentiments which inspired the actors in that bloody drama.

"That the Union should have been preserved and slavery abolished, all are ready to concede. That the victors won in honorable fight, no one will dispute. But while this is manifest, it is equally true those who were fortunately defeated, were inspired by sincere devotion to principles conscientiously believed to be just; that they fought with valor, equalled alone by those who opposed them, but never surpassed, and their heroic bravery and suffering entitle them to the admiration of all mankind.

"There could be no more convincing evidence of the righteous termination of that great struggle than the present grandeur and power of the Republic—today the richest nation on earth, the work-shop and granary of the globe.

"No sane man would revive the institution of slavery, for the heroic blood of our negro troops has obliterated every lingering regret of the master, and proclaimed, in unmistakable language, that the liberty of 1899 is better than the slavery of 1861.

"The monument dedicated today may, in the rush of years, crumble and fall into dust, but around the summits of Lookout and Missionary Ridge, like gathering mists, shall remain forever the memories of these historic fields, and in every heart shall be a monument of love and strength and patriotism, which will perpetuate, through all coming time, the glories of that great conflict.

"Looking into the future, may not the fond hope be indulged that in the end our country may, in all things, be deliberate, just and wise; that our flag may wave in triumph, feared by tyrants, in every land and on every sea; that beneath its folds shall gather the oppressed of every clime, and the slave, struggling beneath the rod of oppression, feel his chains grow lighter, his heart leap with joy, and hail its colors as a deliverance; that nations which have been bitten by the serpents of rapacity and conquest,

shall look upon its folds and be healed, as those who, with faith, looked upon the brazen serpent that was lifted up in the wilderness? God grant that ours shall be the victory of enlightenment and liberty, the triumph of right over might, of justice over injustice, of humanity over cruelty and oppression, until empires shall have passed away and the nations of earth become one."

Is it Malaria or Alum.
(Popular Science Monthly.)

Languor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and devitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health, and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth the while of every housewife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family.

A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about forty-five to fifty cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less, something is wrong. If you are paying twenty-five cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

Always bear these simple facts in mind when purchasing baking powder.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

The Grand Jury for the May Term of Court.

CANTON, May 1.—The grand jurors for the May term of court, who qualified today, are as follows: Aaron F. Bresler, Hiram Doll, W. W. Humphrey, John Kline, Malcolm B. Marshall and Wm. Wagner, of Canton; John Bowers and Jefferson Smith, of Nimishillen township; H. C. Brown, I. M. Taggart and C. L. McLain, of Massillon; Christian Zwaalen, of Washington township; Samuel L. Carroll and Wm. H. Martin, of Plain township; Andrew Holzbach, of Lawrence township; J. C. Streeter and Chas. E. Archer, of Massillon, were excused. Isaac M. Taggart was appointed foreman. Judge McCarty instructed the jury in their duties, and cautioned them not to make known their work. He said that a member of the last grand jury had, while in a saloon, divulged the verdicts which that body found, and said that if such a case was reported to him in the future he would have the offender sent to jail for contempt of court.

The cases before the grand jury are as follows: One for stealing a mule; three for burglary; one for keeping open saloon on Sunday; one for shooting with intent to kill; one for robbery; one for forgery.

The cost to the taxpayers of Stark county of the George murder trial will be between \$6,000 and \$7,000, the one question of doubt being the amount which will be allowed the attorneys for the defense. Numerous attorneys place the sum at \$1,000 each, while others say that half that sum will be given them. One hundred and two special jurors were called, ninety-two of whom were examined, and the entire cost for juror's fees amounted to \$823.90. Witness and special bailiff fees amounted to about \$2,600.

The Stark County Academy of Medicine will meet in the city hall assembly room at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Dr. M. C. Foulk will read an essay on "Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children." Dr. S. P. Barnes, of Massillon, will lecture on "Placenta Previa," and a discussion on "Strangulated Hernia," with report of Cases, will be led by Dr. R. P. Humphrey, of Massillon.

Largely through the effort of Sheriff Zaiser, Canton has been selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the survivors of the Sultana disaster, of whom only eighty-two are still living. The reunion will be held the first Tuesday after the 27th of April, 1900.

James G. Gordon has been appointed deputy sheriff, and assigned to duty at Meyer's lake for the coming season. The appointment was made at the request of the superintendent of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company.

G. G. Paul has been appointed administrator of the estate of Frank Youngblood, of Massillon.

The eighteenth partial account has been filed in the estate of Kent Jarvis, of Massillon.

Mormon Missionaries Will Try to Convert Stark County.

CANTON, May 2.—Two Mormon missionaries arrived in the city one day last week, and held their first meeting in the public square Sunday evening. In an interview with a local paper one of the elders said: "We are two of two thousand missionaries sent out to preach the Mormon faith in all the parts of the world. We pay our own expenses and are assigned to Stark county. We admit it is a large county to convert, but think we can get our work well under way in six months. Our plan is to preach in the country schools to farmers. We expect to convert Stark county to our faith before we quit."

Dr. Blanchard, re-elected as a member of the board of education at the re-

cent election, failed to qualify at the proper time, and at a meeting of the board last night his seat was declared vacant.

John Kerch and William A. Garver, of Sugarcreek township, through their attorneys, Welty and Albaugh, have filed a petition in common pleas court to collect \$82.87 from the Beach City board of education, alleged to be due for labor and material on a school house.

Chairman Allen Carnes has called a meeting of the Republican county central committee, to be held May 6, for the purpose of selecting a date for the primary election.

The guardian of Harry Kramer, of Massillon, has filed a petition to sell real estate.

Sale of real estate has been confirmed in the estate of Clara Shilling, of Massillon.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Mrs. George Will Deliver a Lecture in Pittsburg.

CANTON, May 3.—Mrs. George has accepted the offer of Mme. Blanchard to deliver a lecture in the Fifth avenue theater, Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening, May 9, for which she is to receive five hundred dollars. The subject will be "Woman's Rights," and will, in a large measure, be a history of Mrs. George's life. She has received an offer from a New York manager to deliver twenty or thirty lectures in the East, and has the matter under advisement.

Judge Wells and W. W. Hole, of Columbiana county, who are candidates for judge of the common pleas court in this district, are a tie in the support received from their county delegation, and the Columbiana county bar association, with the consent of the candidates, will decide which is to be the nominee of the Republican party at the coming election. Stark county not being entitled to a candidate, her delegation will be instructed to cast the full vote for the candidate thus selected.

The business men of Canton who keep their places of business closed on Sunday have notified Mayor Robertson that all violators of the Sunday law will be prosecuted. Charges will be preferred against all dealers who keep their rooms open on Sunday.

The Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company opened their new line on Navarre street and Garfield avenue this morning, the first car, bearing the officials of the company and representatives of the press, passing over the line at 10:30. The new track is one and one-half miles in length, and cars will run every twelve minutes.

The will of George Schaffert, of Massillon, was filed today. He bequeaths all his real and personal property to his wife, Catharine Manger Schaffert, in her own right, and names her as executrix of the estate. The will was dated February 18, 1899.

A petition has been filed in common pleas court by the trustees of the United Brethren church, of Massillon, in which they ask for authority to sell the church property and other real estate belonging to the church congregation. Attorney Frank L. Baldwin filed the petition for the trustees.

A petition has been filed by the creditors of the Democrat Publishing Company to set aside the sale of personal property.

Martin Senger has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Corker, of Tuscarawas township.

STOLE THE RITUAL.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—[By Associated Press]—The white Elks of the city have discovered that lodges of colored men are now being organized, using the ritual stolen by a janitor from one of the lodge rooms last summer.

SNOW IN COLORADO.

BRECKINRIDGE, Col., May 3.—[By Associated Press]—It has been snowing in this section for the past week, and no trains or mails have reached this place since last Saturday.

HENRY WILL RETIRE.

SAN JUAN, May 3.—[By Associated Press]—Major General Henry announced in general orders, today, his retirement as military governor here as soon as he can be relieved.

Cheap Excursions, 1899.

Annual Meeting General Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Denver, Col., May 12 to 26.

Annual Meeting General Assembly, Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis, Minn., May 18 to June 1.

National Baptist Anniversaries at San Francisco, Cal., May 26 to 30.

National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14.

For all these meetings cheap excursion rates have been made and delegates and others interested should bear in mind that the best route to each convention city is via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y and its connections. Choice of routes is offered those going to the meetings on the Pacific Coast of going via Omaha or Kansas City and returning by St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has the short line between Chicago and Omaha, and the best line between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, the route of the Pioneer Limited, the only perfect train in the world.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. For time tables and information as to rates and routes call on or address E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters destroys them.

ACTS OF SEDITION.

Cabinet Members Declared Atkinson Guilty of Them.

HIS DOCUMENTS WERE HELD UP.

Not Allowed to Go to the Philippines. Further Action, if Necessary—Pamphlets Attempted to Incite Volunteers to Mutiny—Accused Made a Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The circulars which were mailed to the troops at Manila criticising the Philippine policy of the government and advising volunteers whose term of service is about to expire not to re-enlist were discussed at a cabinet meeting. A member of the cabinet, in speaking of the matter, said that Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, who was believed to have been largely instrumental in the preparation and sending out of these circulars, was a questionably guilty of assisting an insurrection against the authority of the United States and was subject to a term of imprisonment or a heavy fine or both.

The postmaster general stated at the cabinet meeting that he had ordered the circulars stopped at San Francisco. Members of the administration regard Mr. Atkinson's alleged action as seditious and disgraceful, and it is not improbable that, if repeated, prompt and energetic action will be taken.

The three pamphlets are those which have the following titles: "Criminal Aggression by Whom?," "The Cost of a National Crime" and "The Hell of War and Its Penalties." These, unless something should develop to necessitate further action, may be circulated through the mails within this country. The matter was brought to the attention of the postal officials by the war department, whose authorities were greatly exercised with a suggestion that some action be taken. It is thought that there is little possibility of any of these publications getting past the San Francisco office, but if a few should, the military authorities in the Philippines will promptly suppress them. Postmaster General Emory Smith made this statement:

"These pamphlets actually incite to mutiny, and it would be utterly unjustifiable to permit their circulation among the soldiers in the Philippines. Their circulation is a movement to induce the soldiers to disobey orders and in effect to embarrass and resist the government in whose services they are engaged. Their circulation, except in the mails for the Philippines, is not interfered with, because in being sent to Manila they are destined for soldiers fighting our battles, but in this country the effort to incite to mutiny could have no result. Not only are they designed to incite to mutiny the American soldiers in these islands, but also to foment and encourage insurrection on the part of the Filipinos themselves."

"Such seditious literature as that now stopped might have an effect on the forces we now are dealing with that would be incalculably to their advantage and certainly would tend to stimulate and strengthen the opposition. The law covering the case is ample. What action might be taken—and the offense is of the gravest character—is not to be discussed. I do not believe there is any intention to prosecute Mr. Atkinson as the matter now stands. The authority to do so, however, is plain. He not only attacks the president and the government in the most virulent language and disputes the national policy, but also calls on the American troops to defy the government. Certainly this government is empowered to stop or check, as it sees fit, the circulation of these seditious publications."

Boston, May 3.—Hon. Edward Atkinson, the president of the Anti-Imperialist League of this city, was shown the Washington dispatch stating that certain pamphlets prepared by Mr. Atkinson be taken from the mails to Manila. Mr. Atkinson said he had received no notification from Washington about the matter. He explained that the documents were compilations of facts and figures taken from the debates in the national house and senate and calling attention to points overlooked in debate.

"By a action of the senate," Mr. Atkinson continued, "these compilations were published as senate documents, and they are now public documents of the United States. Therefore any action taken towards keeping them out of the mails would imply that congressional records and official documents of the United States are unsuitable to be sent to officers of the volunteer regiments now in Manila, whose terms of service have expired and whose return to this country is demanded by officials of certain states, who say the men are entitled to discharge."

Mr. Atkinson said he had sent copies of these documents to Abigail Dewey, President Schurman, Prof. Worcester, General Otis, General Lawton, General Miller and two copies to the correspondent of a New York illustrated weekly.

Soldiers Buried at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The bodies of 252 of the soldier dead brought from the battlefields of Cuba and Porto Rico by the steamer Crook were interred at Arlington cemetery. The religious services were conducted by Chaplain Freeland of Fortress Monroe and Father Magee of this city, who performed the burial rites of their respective churches.

Prominent German Died.

BERLIN, May 3.—Dr. Martin Eduard von Simson, the distinguished German jurist and politician, who was president of the Frankfurt national assembly in 1848, died in Berlin in his 84th year.

Maber and Ruhlman Fought a Draw.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Peter Maber and Gus Ruhlman, the "Akon" giant, fought a 20-round draw before the Lenox Athletic club. Maber was nine pounds the lighter of the two.

BRUTAL BOMBARDMENT.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson Attacked the Action of America and England in Samoa.

LONDON, May 3.—Robert Louis Stevenson's widow wrote a letter to The Westminster Gazette from Funchal, Madeira, on the bombardment of Samoan villages by British and American warships. Mrs. Stevenson said in part: "President McKinley allowed no firing on Olanai towns unless they gave active cause of offense, and Commodore Watson was ordered not to attack undefended Samoan cities. Does the president keep his humanity for civilized countries alone?"

Mrs. Stevenson's letter concluded as follows: "Chief Justice Chambers has been represented as signing a letter to his brother: 'I never was happier.' He must be a person singularly devoid of imagination if he never pictured to himself the scenes being enacted in those bombarded villages—the agony of panic-stricken people running hither and thither, shrieking everywhere, the cries of husband and wife—wounded people burned alive in their blazing houses; women in the pangs of child-



MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

birth; mangled children crawling on the sands, the sea before them and the bush behind them. And we read that the words also were shell-4. Who is to be held accountable for these deeds that disgrace both England and America?"

WELLINGTON, N. Z., May 3.—Advices from Samoa indicate that the instructions received from the powers to cease hostilities make the situation in the islands very serious, as the rebels hold the main food supplies and are again near the municipality of Apia. The correspondent of Reuters news agency thinks it is evident that the home authorities have misunderstood the situation in Samoa. The Germans and rebels are already jubilant, and claim a victory over the British and American forces.

PHILLIPS MAY BE CHAIRMAN.

The Industrial Commission Expects to Tackle Trusts.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Kyle of South Dakota resigned as chairman of the industrial commission because of ill health. It is probable that ex-Representative Phillips of New Castle will be unanimously chosen as chairman.

On May 11 trust investigation will be taken up, and ex-State Senator J. W. Lee of Pittsburg will speak on the Standard Oil trust. Speeches on other trusts are expected by other men.

Woman Suffragist Officials.

GRAND RAPIDS, May 3.—The National American Women's Suffragist association elected Susan B. Anthony president, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, vice president; Rachel Foster Avery, corresponding secretary; Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary; Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer; Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of committee on organization; Laura Clay and Catherine Waugh Taylor, auditors.

An Anti-Quay Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Senator Flinn of Allegheny county, Senator David Martin of Philadelphia, E. A. Van Valkenburg, who managed the fight against Quay in the state legislature, John W. Vanamaker and one or two other anti-Quay leaders held an extended conference in this city.

Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The one hundred and fifteenth convention of the Pennsylvania diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church began in St. Luke's Episcopal church. The session was devoted almost entirely to Bishop Whitak's annual address and routine business.

Spain's \$20,000,000 to Be Transferred.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Acting on executive instructions from the governor of the Bank of Spain at Madrid the French ambassador, M. Cambon, completed arrangements for transferring to Spain the \$20,000,000 received from the United States.

FUNSTON A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

President Appointed Him on Recommendation of MacArthur and Otis.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The president appointed Colonel Frederick Funston of the Twentieth Kansas a brigadier general of volunteers. This appointment was recommended by Major General MacArthur and supplemented very strongly by General Otis in a cable dispatch received Monday.

General MacArthur said that the services of Colonel Funston during the campaign, and especially in the crossing of the Rio Grande river, deserve recognition such as his promotion to be a brigadier general, also that as a leader of troops Colonel Funston was especially valuable.

Pulitzer on Bryan.

LONDON, May 3.—The Daily News printed an interview with Editor Pulitzer of the New York World, saying Bryan would have a united Democratic support for the presidency, if he fought the battle against expansion and kept free silver in the background.

WILL NOT STRIKE.

Miners' Officials Have Changed Their Minds.

THE PRESIDENT TALKS.

What the Operators Have to Say About the Matter—Claim That the Miners' Idea Means Confusion, Accidents and Damage Suits.

After agreeing to call upon the miners of the district to lay down their tools on Tuesday, pending a settlement of the controversy over the time-law, the officers of the organization Monday afternoon changed their minds and now there is no strike. State Mine Inspector H. B. Morgan has been telegraphed for, and is expected to arrive in Massillon tomorrow. President William Morgan, of the miners' union, says that the inspectors' interpretation of the law will be accepted by the miners. They will accept the matter with him, and to abide by his decision. There is a possibility that Mr. Haseltine will refer the matter to the attorney-general. In any case, however, Mr. Morgan states, the miners will continue at work while the question is under consideration, as they wish to avoid unnecessary delay.

Whether to have the matter adjusted amicably and amicably," said President Morgan today, "but the action of the operators may force us to a strike. This matter has been hanging fire since our last convention, two months ago, when we adopted resolutions asking the district mine inspector to see that the law was properly enforced. The operators paid no attention to what the inspector said, and in response to a request for a joint meeting said that they would not meet us and would not give the matter any consideration whatever until we made the first move. We construed this as meaning that unless we laid down our tools they would do nothing. It would be a strike to gain a condition, but merely to have a law properly interpreted and observed. In fact it would be no strike at all, but merely a suspension. There must be a system of some sort. A blackboard could be placed at each mine, and hereon every day the miners could mark their room numbers and the size of props needed. Then a person or persons in the employ of the company could select these props and deliver them. We believe that this is the purpose of the law. It cannot mean that we are to haul over an indiscriminate heap of timber whenever we need a prop, carry it to a convenient place and get a driver to deliver it."

THE OPERATORS' SIDE.

"There is nothing in the law," said Hon. Anthony Howells, one of the prominent operators of the district, today, "which can be construed as meaning that we shall find out what size props the miners need and pick them out for them. It merely says that we shall deliver them to their working places. This we are doing, and always have done. To enforce the law according to the ideas of the miners is impracticable in the Massillon district for the reason that so many different lengths of props are needed. It is not much for a miner to go to a pile of timber and mark the piece that he needs. To do what the miners ask would simply result in confusion. If an accident should occur and someone be hurt, as frequently happens, it would at once be declared that the operator was responsible because the props which he had selected and delivered were not of the proper size. Nobody but the miner needing the props knows exactly what kind it should be. The safety of the miners, our own protection and the maintenance of good conditions in the mines demand that the present rule continue in effect. It is my honest opinion that the operators will not consent to any other, no matter how Mr. Haseltine or others may construe the law. The law was passed by men unfamiliar with mining conditions. The construction the miners place on the law is unjust to us, and I for one will not accept it. We made numerous concessions to the miners at our last joint meeting, and we think it very small of them to bring this matter up now. Why did they not do it then?"

THE LAW.

The law in question is part of section 657 of the Revised statutes and reads as follows: "The owner, agent or operator of every coal mine shall keep a supply of timber constantly on hand, and shall deliver the same to the working place of the miner, and no miner shall be held responsible for accidents which may occur in mines where the provisions of this section have not been complied with by the owner, agent or operator thereof."

AFTERNOONS OFF.

Tied down to housework, to the scrubbing brush and bucket, to the dish pan and household, is the condition of the woman who still uses soap in her cleaning. On the other hand the woman who uses Gold Dust has her work all done by noon, does as she pleases in the afternoon. With Gold Dust she does her cleaning with half the effort, in half the time and at half the cost as with soap or any other cleanser. For greatest economy buy our large package.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago St. Louis New York Boston

COMEALYERS.

She Sings Them Kind of Coteries Are the Ruination of Girls.

Some of the girls who wrap up parcels in a Fourteenth street shop were having lively discussion the other day. "Dye know 'Danny' Gulligan, Katie?" asked a small black-eyed damsel of another who was more remarkable for the proportions of her pompadour than for general neatness.

"Yare," answered Katie. "You do not?" cried black eyes. "I do so; don't I, Della?" appealed Katie, turning to another girl; "the lives down on First avenue, near Seventeenth. His married sister's livin' in the house with us, ain't she, Della? Her name's Hennessey. Now, ain't it, Della?"

"Yare, that's him," assented the first speaker. "Did yer ever hear him sing?"

"No. Kin he sing good, Anastasia?" "Oh, he's got a grand voice. He was up ter our house Sunday night: me mother is crazy for him; he sings comealysers for her till yer can't rest."

"What's comealysers?" inquired Katie. "Are, Katie O'Brien, maybe you'll be tryin' to let on that yer ain't Irish next—ye with an O' ter yer name big enough ter see a mile off?"

"Me name's Irish, good enough," allowed the berated one, "but both me parents is born here, an' you know it."

"Yes they was—not," sneered the other. "Many's the comealysers yer father's singed; I'll be tryin' ter make out I'm Dutch next," cried Anastasia with scorn.

"Shut up," broke in Della. "If the floor walker bears yer quarrelin' he'll fire yer both. Are yer goin' ter the coterie?"

"Naw," responded Anastasia, lowering her voice. "I wouldn't dance in Lent, an' me mother wouldn't leave me go to that any time. She says them kind of coteries is the ruination of girls."

"What's comealysers, Della?" asked Katie, as the other girl stepped forward to do up a package.

"Ah, don't you know, them old Irish songs mostly all begins like this: 'Come all ye tender Christians, come listen unto me,' so they give 'em the name uv comealysers. I'm Irish, every bit uv me," said the girl with pride; "me father ain't missed walking on Patrick's Day since he landed. He never wuz ashamed ter put on his regalia, an' he's worn the same hat eighteen years."

Material for Juries.

"Heard a funny thing last week when I was out in Kansas," remarked the drummer on his way back to New York.

"One day after I had sold all the goods that I could to a customer of mine I adjourned to the court house, where they were impaneling a jury for a murder trial. Just as I took a seat they called up a regular, raw populist, the likes of which nobody ever sees outside the limits of the sunflower state. He had bay whiskers and hemp hair and a hickory shirt, and tow linen gaiters, and cowhide boots, and in other respects was entirely typical of the principles he represented. After asking his name and the other usual preliminary questions, they got down to the business in hand.

"Are you in favor of capital punishment?" he was asked.

"In course I am," he responded, with eager promptness. "Capital is don't more harm to this country right this minute than everything else in it, and I'm in favor of punishin' it to the full extent of the law. By hokey, if—"

"But the court interrupted him at this point and explained the nature of the question to him, and he apologized and said he was in favor of the other kind, too, and his previous answer did not stand against his efficiency as a jurymen on the ground of ignorance."

Quite a Popular Way.

She was in deep thought.

"How's a young woman to make a living?" she repeated to herself. "Ah, it is a difficult question."

"Oh, I don't know," returned her dearest friend.

"Can you answer it?"

"To my own satisfaction, yes."

"How?"

"Marry."

And when one comes to think of it, it has been done before.

A Brilliant Sight.

Apocryphal of the study of the effects of alcohol in the public schools, the School Bulletin of Syracuse relates the following:

"Standing on top of a high hill and looking at a gorgeous sunset, a mother asked of her little daughter, 'What does that remind you of?'"

"O, I know!" cried the girl clapping her hands. "It looks just like a drunkard's stomach."

"This fable teaches that science and temperance reform in combination have the usual effect of mixed drinks."

INTERCROPPING.

Celery Transplanted Between Rows of Corn Benefitted.

Where garden areas are limited, as is the case in towns and their vicinities, intercropping can be practiced with advantage by amateurs and others on the same lines as advised by me for frames. Seeds for use in a half grown state may be planted between such crops as peas. Celery transplanted between rows of corn will be benefited by the shade afforded for a time. Of course this must be done judiciously by leaving room for the proper care and cultivation of the crops first planted.

The producing powers of the soil must be assisted in every possible way by deeply turning over the ground in early winter to be purified by the season's frosts and a heavy coat of manure plowed in or dug in, during spring. This, with constant cultivation during the growing season, keeps up the fertility of the land.

To stir the soil among growing crops once a week is a good practice; it is also of much importance after heavy rains. I have observed some soils to become so hard from the heat of the sun following rain as to almost bring the growth of the crops to a standstill.

To get the full benefit which rain confers upon growing crops mulch the ground immediately it is fit after a heavy shower by cultivating it to prevent evaporation.

If the land is not considered sufficiently rich for the last crops of the season (such for instance as spinach) bone flour or any other good fertilizer can be worked in with the cultivator. Rotation of crops, or change of kinds on the same ground, should be practiced under all conditions. These several points attended to, inexperienced growers will be surprised at the quantity of vegetables which can be produced upon a small piece of land.

Cucumbers sown in warm frames will not require so much skill or attention as those planted earlier. A single sash, if properly attended to, will, for several weeks before a supply can be had from the open air, yield sufficient for a small family. Cover the hotbed with six inches of rich compost, comprising three parts good loam and one part old manure and leaf mould. Plant six or eight seeds under the center of each sash and when the young plants become strong, thin to four plants to a hill; when they make two sets of leaves, take out the points of the shoots from two of the plants, allow the other two to grow to the ends of the frame, training one to the back and one to the front before stopping them. The last named will give the first fruits and may be removed when those stopped first come into bearing. Before the vines make much growth cover the bed with a couple of inches of manure. This, with plenty of water, will keep them growing strongly and help them to withstand attacks of red spider. They should have a night temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees, with a rise of ten degrees by day, ventilate freely in fine weather. When summer sets in gradually harden off and remove the sash, allowing the plants to grow over the ends and sides of the frame to keep them in bearing. The glass while in use should be lightly shaded with lime wash to protect the plants from strong sun.

Sow peppers in heat. They are of easy culture; the same treatment as for egg plant suits them admirably. Large Sweet Bell and Golden Dawn are good varieties.

Sow cucumbers in pots for planting out in the open ground later on. White Spine and Talley's Hybrid are excellent varieties.—A. H. D., in American Gardening.

Champion Out.

A remarkable oat, yielding enormously of the very finest and best even on rich soil, and succeeds upon all soils and under all conditions, whether hot or cold, excessively wet or extremely dry. The heads are large and full, as

shown in the illustration, with kernels that are handsome, tender and excellent. Has yielded as high as 102 bushels per acre, weighing forty-two pounds per bushel, and will produce upon fairly good soil and in an ordinary season, ninety bushels per acre.

Concerning the fat cow with fever after calving, give her two ounces of refined saltpeter twice in twelve hours for two days; if the fever does not abate, give her another dose or more, until the fever leaves her; it will do no harm if you give her ten such doses in five days. The mode of giving it is to mix four quarts or more of wheat bran with water, in which the saltpeter has been dissolved; mix to suit her taste as to moisture; the water should be temperate not over sixty degrees Fahrenheit; if the fever is high, and the cow appears to be in much pain and bowels loose, mix with the mess ten grains of opium, or any preparation of opium dissolved, once a day; card her gently and thoroughly; keep her warm and dry, give her no water colder than forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, but give her all she will drink at that or at fifty degrees. Forcing animals of any kind to drink medicine is to mix the medicine with water, put it in a long-necked bottle, tie the neck of the animal high and short, put a clevis in the mouth, put your hand through the clevis pull the tongue gently through, turn the nose up a little, put the mouth of the bottle back of the clevis, turn it toward the throat and pour out the contents, and it will find its own way into the stomach.

If you have any of the bovine tribe founeder by eating grain, especially oats, give them all the raw potatoes they will eat; any other roots are good, but not as good as potatoes; cut the potatoes, or they may choke the animal.

If your cow gives bloody milk, as some good ones often do, give alum, the same as saltpeter before mentioned; and, if mixed with salt in equal quantities, if given in season, will cure the bloody murrain; mix a little laudanum for murrain, and give once an hour until the animal appears easy.

If your cow has caked udder, or garget, as some term it, give saltpeter with salt as above; it has always been known that it has cured this disorder in a short time; the best cures are often ruined by this plague from hot weather and high feed. It is so common that it is ones duty to divulge this sure cure, if applied in season and faithfully followed out.

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EACH A ROUGH RIDER

WHY OUR REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS
ARE ALL SKILLED HORSEMEN.

**Their Proficiency Has Been Acquired
by Long Training and Hard Knocks
In the Riding Hall of the West
Point Military Academy.**

Every army officer who is a graduate of West Point is a first class horseman. He can ride with the roughest of the rough riders. He is as much at home in the saddle as in an easy chair. He can ride hurdles, do without stirrups or saddle and vault to the back of a galloping horse with the skill of a circus rider.

This is because Uncle Sam insists that the men who are sent out to command his soldiers shall have a thorough training in horsemanship. This training begins during the cadet's second year, and it ends with the "all over" cavalry charge which is a feature of the graduating exercises.

No matter if the cadet who timidly climbs into the saddle has never been on a horse's back before, when he has gone through the course that is taught in the long riding hall he is capable of managing a horse under any circumstances.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing wonderful about it. Given a young and vigorous fellow, quick witted and active limbed, put a gray jacket on him and let him buffet for three years with equine fate in the riding school of the Military academy, and he cannot help but be a rider.

There are degrees of ability there as well where; not every West Point cadet is "a born cavalryman." Some feel most secure with their feet on the ground. But there a vigorous, sometimes almost ruthless, system of instruction is encountered. No lapses are permitted. Failure to perform a certain feat argues only a personal shortcoming.



THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 1.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 69.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
mington's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hanklin's News stand in
North Hill street.

THURSDAY MAY 4, 1899.

John F. Minot and John C. Harmon, manager and editor, respectively, of the *City News-Democrat*, have already demonstrated their capabilities in the two first issues of that journal, and are much to be congratulated. Having entered its respects to the new management, *THE INDEPENDENT* hastens to issue this hat to the retiring editor. Brother McGregor fought a good fight right bravely but he depicted the glories of the Democracy and the depravities of Republicanism, and never can it be said that he occupied the top of a fence when important issues were at stake. May Brother McGregor's shadow never grow less, and may he find consolation in the consciousness of ever retaining *THE INDEPENDENT*'s most distinguished consideration.

Matthew Marshall has a word to say about trusts in his weekly financial letter. "Just now," he says, "politicians and newspaper editors are clamoring for legislation to prevent the formation and operation of what are called trusts, meaning thereby the concentration, for industrial and mercantile purposes, of large amounts of capital in the ownership of single corporations; the fear being loudly expressed that such concentrations tend to destroy the liberty of individuals and to impoverish the community in general. It is not considered that these terrible monsters are composed of a multitude of harmless individuals, each of whom furnishes a portion of their capitals, and that, so far from impoverishing the community, they help to enrich it by increasing production and reducing its cost."

Although experience in the Santiago campaign, when two weeks were required to arrange terms of surrender, with no absolute certainty during most of that period that there would not be a resumption of hostilities, has made the war department officials cautious in expressing opinions, it is apparent that they are satisfied that the Philippine insurrection is practically ended. Conservative opinions in regard to the news of peace overtures are born of the fear that something may happen to prevent the surrender of Aguinaldo. Possibilities of Filipino treachery are always to be taken into consideration, and there are suspicions that overtures were made merely to gain time to strengthen the Filipino position. The majority of officers on duty at the war department, however, think that the proposition made to General Otis was in good faith and that the active work of the American army in the Philippines is over.

The free-trade newspapers which are triumphantly pointing to the superiority of the foreign over the American wool market as a result of the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, may well make the most of their shallow argument as the woolen industries are already beginning to recover from the disastrous effects of the Wilson-Gorman law. Added to the fact that a great surplus of wool was imported into the country under the free wool provisions of that law, the American woolen industry has suffered from another evil which resulted from its operations. According to an Eastern trade journal, because of the provisions of that law large quantities of heavy weight cotton-mixed and shoddy-mixed goods were imported. The workmen of the country having been deprived of work and wages through the ruin brought upon industries of all kinds by that un-American law, were forced to buy the cheap and trashy goods, and the demand has continued to some extent, even up to the present time. It has been the case of a cheap coat covering a cheap man, as ex-President Harrison put it. Now, however, in these prosperous times of protection and rising wages, the demand is for better goods, and the woolen trade seems to be bright.

The recent overtures for peace have evidently shown the McKinley administration that the time is near when serious consideration must be given to the political situation in the Philippines, with a view to forming a definite policy concerning the islands. It can now be regarded as reasonably certain that normal conditions will be restored very soon and that the problem of instituting a satisfactory civil government must then be taken up. If the insurgents lay down their arms very soon, and the task of establishing a civil government is well under way when Congress meets in December, it is probable, according to a Washington authority, that the President will have some definite policy to propose in his annual message to the national legislature. Otherwise he will most certainly insist that Congress shall not interfere with the executive in his

dealings with conditions in the island, until a stable government has been instituted. The President's instructions in regard to the duties of the Philippine commission and the proclamation recently issued at Manila by that body show clearly the policy which the government is now pursuing. The keynote of instructions and proclamation is a promise to the natives that the largest measure of self-government consistent with their ability to exercise it will be granted them.

PROTECTION AND THE FARMER.

The report of the agricultural department showing the increasing extent to which foreign countries were in 1898 purchasers of the agricultural products of the United States, presents some facts illustrative of the wisdom of an economic policy which promotes the foreign and domestic trade at one and the same time. Domestic exports of all kinds in 1898 exceeded imports of all kinds by the enormous sum of \$594,242,250, which was more than double the excess of the preceding year, the largest reported up to that time. Agricultural exports for 1898 amounted to 70.93 per cent. of the whole, being a gain of nearly 25 per cent. over 1897.

There was, on the other hand, a marked decrease in 1898 of purchases of foreign agricultural products as contrasted with the fiscal year 1897, when under the free wool provisions of the Wilson law we imported \$53,243,191 worth of foreign wool, against less than seventeen millions' worth under the Dingley tariff in 1895.

The American farmer had much the best of the situation in the first eleven months of restored protection, as his sales to foreign countries more than doubled the value of our imports of foreign agricultural products, the excess amounting to \$344,216,146. Altogether, the agricultural export and import figures for 1898 show well for protection and its benefits to the American farmer.—*American Economist*.

THE PARTICULARS.

More Facts Concerning the Fatal Assault on T. J. Griffin.

A copy of Monday's *Scranton Truth* contains an account of the assault made by footpads on Thomas J. Griffin, formerly of this city, who died from injuries sustained. Mr. Griffin was a resident of Scranton, Pa. The assault took place between Scranton and Bradford. The *Truth* says:

"Mr. Griffin was at a barber shop in Bradford Friday evening. He left the shop at 9:10 o'clock for home. At 10 o'clock a doctor found him in the road. His skull was fractured and that robbery was the motive of the attack was indicated by the fact that the unfortunate victim's pockets were turned inside out. The deceased was 36 years old. His life was largely spent in Honesdale and in Scranton, where he worked at his trade of glass-blowing. He had many friends and was esteemed as a warm-hearted, devoted friend. The body was brought to this city by the Rev. John J. Griffin, of Carbondale, who had hastened to his brother's side. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning from the family residence, 1515 Morsey avenue. A high mass of requiem will be celebrated at St. Paul's church, Green Ridge."

DEATH A MYSTERY.

Prosecutor and Coroner Find Nothing New at Greenville.

The investigation of Prosecutor Pomerehne and Coroner Schuffelle at East Greenville, Saturday, brought to light nothing new in the Weisner mystery. "Mrs. Weisner's death cannot be accounted for," said Coroner Schuffelle today. "There are indications that she was poisoned, and yet there is no positive proof. It is a mystery, and will probably remain one."

Dr. Kimber, son-in-law of the deceased, who left East Greenville recently, is now living between Mansfield and Wooster. He has written to various persons in this vicinity.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 2, 1899:

LADIES
Beltz, Rachel
Clark, Mrs. Mary
Dick, Miss Annie
Hicks, Miss

MEN
Coffison, J. M.
Dodson, R. B.
Frost, W. H.
Hamilton, Wm.
Jannson, R. E.
Lums, John

MEN
Kessler, Miss Laura
Race, Mrs. Clara
Tone, Mlle
Watson, Miss Mary

MEN
Mendelson, M. E. (2)
Rose, L. J.
Smith, W. B. H.
Stevenson, A.
Wells, C. B. (2)
Wilson, J. J.

Mr. Adv. Dept. Walter L. Main showed.
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver. **Kidneys**—My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also. MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Scrofulous Humor—I was in terrible condition from the itching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly. J. J. LITTLE, Fulton, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver pills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HONOR TO DEWEY.

A Great Anniversary Appropriately Observed.

EXERCISES AT THE ARMORY

A Programme Consisting of Patriotic Music and Addresses by Eloquent Speakers is Enjoyed by a Large Audience on Monday Evening.

A good-sized audience at the Armory on Monday evening enjoyed the patriotic celebration arranged by Mayor Wise in commemoration of the first anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila. The flag was in evidence on the stage, and Sousa's stirring march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," played by the Massillon Military band was a fitting opening for the programme of exercises. Prof. E. A. Jones, who presided over the meeting, prefaced the addresses by a few remarks concerning the purpose of the celebration and the plans for raising funds for the national monument to be erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fought in the Spanish-American war. It was explained that Admiral Dewey has furnished, as a means of encouragement to the general interest in this object, a brass cannon taken from a battery on Corregidor island to be given to the city raising the largest amount in proportion to its size. For this reason Mayor Wise was actuated by a double impulse in arranging for the Dewey celebration; that of commemorating the anniversary of the glorious American victory, and making possible the possession of an interesting war relic by the city. At the close of his remarks, Prof. Jones introduced the Rev. C. M. Roberts, whose address was on "Dewey, the Hero of Manila."

Mr. Roberts called attention to the evident confidence of Mayor Wise in the patriotism of Massillon's ministers as exemplified by the array of ministerial talent to be represented on the programme. Mr. Roberts' subsequent remarks as well as those of the other speakers fully convinced the audience that the mayor's confidence had not been misplaced. The character and power of the nation represented by Dewey as well as Dewey's individual force and intrepidity was brought out in Mr. Roberts' eloquent address. The one great idea which is the nucleus of the development of our republic was shown to be the conviction that government should be of the people, by the people and for the people, and through this conviction and by means of the divine source of its inspiration comes the power which has made it possible for us to demonstrate the righteousness of our cause before the world and which will enable us to prosecute the work begun by Dewey in the great victory of Manila bay.

"Our Boys in Manila" was the subject of the Rev. John I. Wilson's address. "Brother Roberts has had the first chance at the pie and has taken a large bite," said Mr. Wilson by way of introduction. There was plenty left for Mr. Wilson, however, and he did full justice to his portion, showing that the splendid work of our boys at Manila, is but the natural outcome of the example set by the boys of '61 and that of past generations of Americans fighting for the cause of freedom. Mr. Wilson's personal experiences in the civil war and his familiarity with many scenes connected with that great conflict lent double interest to his remarks. A selection by Howard's Mandolin Club, which was much enjoyed, preceded an address by the Rev. J. F. Clokey on "The Women in the War." Mr. Clokey recalled various historical events in which the sagacity, wit and bravery of the women have been potent factors in bringing about important results. He dwelt particularly upon the work of women during our war with Spain, paying glowing tributes to Miss Clara Barton and the members of the Red Cross Society and Miss Helen Gould. The mention of the latter name provoked enthusiastic applause.

Following a second selection by the Mandolin Club came the Rev. F. H. Simpson's inspiring address on "Patriotism"—the patriotism which has sent men to sacrifice their homes and lives to their country and which has caused the Stars and Stripes to wave victoriously over our fallen foes. Mr. Simpson asserted that circumstances and not individuals were responsible for the mistakes made during the recent war, and that the animating spirit which has brought the country to its present condition of development, will enable the people to accomplish the glorious mission they are destined to fulfill. After the singing of the national anthem by the audience, a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. L. H. Bury. Before the close of the exercises, a collection was taken up for the monument fund and Prof. Jones in the name of Massillon's citizens thanked the speakers of the evening, the members of the military band, and Mandolin club for their welcome musical selections, and Mayor Wise, to whose thoughtfulness and enterprise are due the arrangements for the satisfactory programme rendered.

The amount of the collection was \$15. This with the amount collected in the public schools last June makes a total of \$34.33 as Massillon's contribution to the monument fund.

You Try It.

If Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00, does not cure take the bottle back and we will refund your money. Sold for over fifty years on this guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For sale by Rider & Snyder.

Brought Sleep.

A Veritable Restorative which Contains no Harmful, Dangerous

DR. MILES' NERVINE

When the marvelous system of nerve centers, nerve fibres and ganglia which pervades every portion of our bodies, becomes deranged so as to interfere with the functions of the various organs, the vitality is lowered, the health is destroyed, and even life itself is seriously endangered. A medicine that will strengthen and invigorate the shattered nerves, rest the weary body and soothe the tired brain is greatly to be desired. Such a medicine is Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It is a nerve food and tonic which acts directly on the nervous system, toning it up into sound and vigorous action.

The Rev. Geo. W. Stone, of Windom, Minn., writes as follows: "I was greatly troubled with nervousness and inability to sleep, which was brought on by overwork and consequent neglect to properly care for my health. I had suffered from severe headaches for two months previous to the breakdown, but had concentrated all will power to finish a series of special meetings which I had in charge. A friend advised me to take Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and I began its use together with Nerve and Liver Pills,

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THE HARRISON BOOM.

CHICAGO'S YOUNG MAYOR AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

His Friends Insist That He Is in Line For Political Pre-eminence—Personalities and Characteristics of the Man—His Varied Accomplishments.

Chicago, April 25.—That the friends and partisans here of Carter Henry Harrison regard him as a presidential possibility, or at least a presidential possibility, is unquestioned and that they mean to put up an aggressive campaign in his behalf is quite certain. Like Barks Carter "is willing," and will not run to cover to escape being struck by presidential lightning. Some people think that the "Harrison boom," which was practically set in motion by his recent triumph in the municipal fight for the mayoralty of this city, will be short lived and would not pass into thin air, but such does not prove the case. The boom is still alive and hearty. Like Barks Carter, it will not down, and is likely to continue to be a factor to be reckoned with in Democratic national politics. His political opponents, inside and outside his own party, will doubtless insist that he is not of the presidential or even vice presidential proportions in point of age, experience or ability, while his adherents and admirers firmly



YOUNG CARTER H. HARRISON.

hold that he is in every way large enough for the chief magistracy of the country, certainly large enough to be vice president. At all events, Carter Harrison will continue to be a much talked of man and the central figure of much political speculation not only here, but throughout the country.

Carter Henry Harrison, the present mayor of Chicago, is the sixth in succession from father to son to bear the name. His great-grandfather was a prominent Virginian and a brother of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and father of President William Henry Harrison.

The young mayor, who has hardly turned 40, is in many respects like his father, whose friends were wont to call "Chicago's greatest mayor," and has inherited many of the sterling qualities of the latter, though lacking somewhat of that mastery of energy and power in shaping affairs to his own ends and in the tactful leadership and control of men which made the father one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the metropolis of the middle west, and whose assassination while mayor, during the closing days of the World's fair, fell like a pall over the city and shocked the whole country.

Mr. Harrison is a man of many fads and fancies as well as varied accomplishments. He is a student and linguist and speaks French and German fluently and reads the Greek and Latin classics in the original, is a smooth and graceful writer and a speaker of no little force, an amateur photographer and chemist, a traveler and collector of curios, ceramics and bric-a-brac, a disciple of Nimrod and Isaac Walton and an enthusiastic wheelman and devotee of outdoor sports.

In his elegant home on Schiller street, surrounded by his wife and children, to whom he is intensely devoted, and amid his books, of which he has over 4,000 volumes, his rare collection of china, decorated pottery and curios, his many fine paintings, gathered from the best studios, and his photographs taken by his own camera in various parts of the world, Carter Harrison impresses one as being a gentleman of refined and scholarly tastes and literary and artistic trend of mind rather than as a shrewd, designing and ambitious politician.

Before his election as mayor of Chicago the first time, in 1897, which was the outcome of a sentiment on his part and that of his friends to follow the foot-prints of his father rather than the recognition of any particular fitness, ability or availability, young Harrison had never dabbled much in politics and had attained no considerable prominence. After completing his education in the country and in Europe, and after much travel at home and abroad, he practiced law in Chicago for five years and was for two years one of the editors and proprietors of the Chicago Times, his partner being his brother William Preston Harrison, their father having bought the newspaper plant for them. At the time of his father's tragic death he was engaged with him in the real estate business and has since continued it.

Like the elder Harrison, this young Harrison is a splendid specimen of physical manhood—comely, finely proportioned, well bred and carefully groomed as a blooded race horse from that Kentucky blue grass country where his sire first saw the light. There is upon his

cheeks the glow of health and in his manner the evidence of abounding good spirits and a cheerful disposition. He dresses neatly. He is frank and unassuming. He is loyal to his friends, and his friends are loyal to him. He is like a good biter and does not readily forget an injury nor forgive an enemy. Mr. Harrison "took to the wheel" only a few years ago, but has become an enthusiastic cyclist. He is neither a "scraper" nor a "butterfly," or boulevard rider, but delights in taking long plunges out of the city, over country roads and past green meadows, fragrant orchards, waving cornfields and overhanging trees. He has a local reputation as a century rider, having made 12 such trips in one season recently. While holding that wheelmen should be regarded of the rights of others, Mr. Harrison insists that their rights should be respected and that teams should give half the road in passing.

Grover Cleveland is no fonder of fishing and hunting than is Mr. Harrison, and the latter's friends insist that he is far more successful both with rod and gun than is the former president. He has a large collection of fishing tackle and expends much money to gratify his comestick taste for angling and fly casting. He has fished in the sloughs of the Nile, in the lakes of high altitude in the Alps, in the waters of Florida and in the streams of northern Michigan. A considerable section of his library is devoted to books on ichthyology. He could give the curator of the aquarium piscatorial points and the keeper of the zoo tips in natural history. In outdoor sports—golf, tennis and the like—he is an expert, while in his den at home he has a punching bag, and the daily practice therewith has made him proficient in "putting up his dinks."

I have written of Carter Harrison as I have seen and known him, "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," referring more particularly to his personality than to any political aspirations he may entertain and the probabilities or possibilities which his friends sturdily insist are open to him in the field of national politics.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

LIQUID AIR.

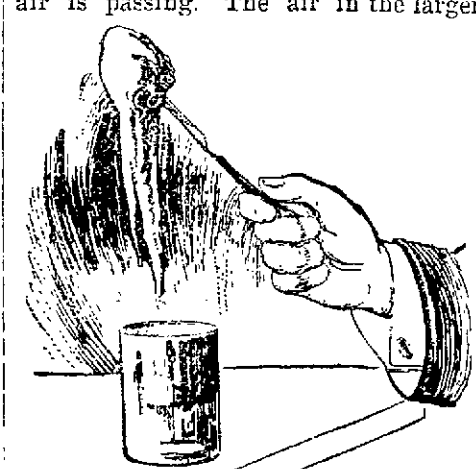
Some of Many Interesting Facts Performed by This New Power.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—If you put a little water into a teakettle and place it on the fire the water begins to boil and passes off into the air in the form of steam. Steam is a gas and so is air. There are but three known conditions which a substance can assume—anything must be either a solid, a liquid or a gas. It is simply a matter of temperature or rather the arrangement of molecules. Water at or below 32 degrees becomes a solid. Between that point and 212 degrees above zero water remains a liquid. At 212 degrees above zero water becomes a gas. So when air is compressed and cooled it becomes a liquid. The point at which air liquefies is 312 degrees below zero.

Air, when in a liquid state, closely resembles water. It is colorless. Liquefied air should be handled very carefully. It can be poured out in a dipper, but on account of its extreme cold prolonged contact is dangerous. If a hand is thrust into liquid air and quickly withdrawn, no harm is done. The sensation is like that of burning.

Powerful machinery is required to liquefy air. Charles E. Tripler of this city, who has for many years experimented in this line, claims that he can liquefy air at a cost of 25 cents per gallon. Some years ago it cost Professor Demar over \$500 to manufacture a pint of liquid air. Mr. Tripler uses a steam engine to first compress the air. The air in this stage of the process must be cooled and then passed to the liquefier. In the liquefier part of the air is allowed to enter an inner pipe, which is inclosed in the pipe through which the air is passing. The air in the larger



ALCOHOL ICICLES.

pipe absorbs, in some way, the heat contained in the air of the smaller pipe. The air in the smaller pipe becomes colder than 312 degrees below zero and commences to liquefy.

It may be asked what special value has liquefied air. Up to the present time the use of liquefied air has been confined to experimental work in laboratories and has not yet been applied to any commercial purpose. At one point above 312 degrees liquid air commences to boil. This is because the atmosphere is so much hotter than the liquid air. When liquid air commences to boil, or rather, to return to its former state, it is simply expanding. In this expansion there is tremendous energy given out. It would seem as if the age of steam were soon to pass away. Mr. Tripler has invented a little engine. It is operated by pouring into it a small quantity of liquid air. This liquid air does away with the fire and boiler of the ordinary steam engine.

Those who have investigated the subject of liquid air believe that it is the motive power of the future. If so, then farewell to the coal industry, goodbye to steam engines and boilers. There will be no smoke nuisance to trouble our cities. Ocean steamships will be propelled by liquid air motors.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

REFORMERS TO MEET.

THE NATIONAL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN BUFFALO.

Men and Women of Widely Divergent Views Will Attend With the Common Purpose of Accomplishing Various Reforms.

[Special Correspondence.]

BUFFALO, April 23.—The Great City of the Lakes has had many great conventions, political and otherwise, but I doubt if Buffalo has ever welcomed a gathering of more distinguished people than will attend the national, social and political conference which meets here on June 23, continuing until the close of July 4. It will be a meeting of social and political reformers of widely divergent views, coming from all parts of the country, the aim being, as indicated in the conference call signed by the committee of seventy-one, "to bring about a better understanding and acquaintance, to study methods, to gain sympathy and respect of outsiders and to keep all reformers—even those who consider other methods than their own as unwise—in touch with one another." Among the names attached to the call and who will undoubtedly be present are Dr. Lyman Abbott, New York; Dr. Benjamin Fay Mills, Boston; Hazen S. Pingree, governor of Michigan; William V. Allen, United States senator from Nebraska; Henry Carter Adams, professor of political economy of the University of Michigan; Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of Chicago public schools; Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Eugene V. Debs, champion of social democracy; Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Booker T. Washington, and George Fred Williams. There are but a few of the many notable names, but they indicate the comprehensive character and broad scope of the conference.

Preparations for the reception of the distinguished guests and their entertainment are already fairly under way, this work being in the hands of Charles B. Matthews of this city. Mr. Matthews is, by the way, a thorough believer in social and political reforms and a man of pronounced views. He is a successful man of affairs and is extensively engaged in the oil business. For years he has been combating the Standard Oil company, and of all those who have risen to "smite the octopus" he is one of the very few who have not succumbed to the power of the monopoly.

Mr. Matthews says the preliminary work of the conference is progressing



ELTWEED POMEROY.

favorably, though it is yet too early to settle many of the details. It is said that the Genesee House will be the headquarters, though those in attendance will probably find more than one of Buffalo's leading hotels. It was at first proposed to limit the attendance to 400, but so many prominent people have expressed their sympathy with the movement that the number present will undoubtedly exceed that figure.

It will not be a public conference, but will be composed entirely of those who are especially invited, and no will be admitted to the sessions who is without a properly signed credential. While the sessions will be behind closed doors, the public will not be left wholly in the dark as to the sayings and doings of the conference. A thoroughly trained journalist, who is also a social reformer of prominence, Joseph R. Buchanan, the chairman of the committee on publicity, will give out to the press such matter as it is deemed advisable to make public.

The secretary of the conference, upon whom the greater part of the preliminary work has devolved, is Eltweed Pomeroy of Newark, N. J. Mr. Pomeroy is widely known as an advocate of direct legislation, being president of the National League.

On Sunday morning, July 2, it is expected that eminent clergymen present at the conference, of whom there will be a goodly number, will fill the pulpits of the Buffalo churches, and in the afternoon an open meeting will be held, when addresses will be given by Professor George D. Herron, Bishop Potter, Washington Gladden and others on "The New Conscience."

On the Fourth of July it is proposed to hold a great patriotic mass meeting, addressed by the most eminent speakers of the conference, and to endeavor to have the railroads centering here run excursions into the city.

It is not the purpose of the conference to form a new political party, as has been reported. Indeed, with an assembly whose views are as wide apart as the poles, such a thing would be quite out of the question. It is, however, the hope of the men and women who will

meet here to find common ground for the accomplishment of reforms which will benefit mankind. Whether this hope will be realized time will tell. It is certain, however, that they will give the world something vital to think and talk about.

SAM H. COON.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote:

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine,

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "Criticism," recently said—

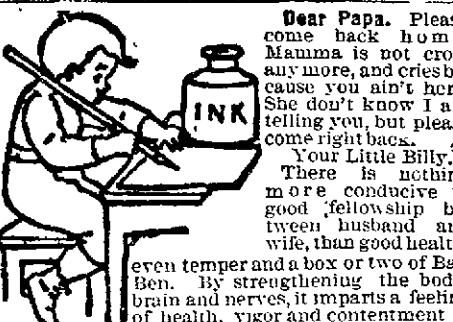
"When a thing that is advertised greatly good it goes and goes permanently; what it is bad, it only goes for a while; the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again—
"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will last just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily gulled a second time; and every dissatisfied purchaser does you little more harm than one satisfied does good. Assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine where the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents each, at all drug stores.



Dear Papa. Please come back home. Mama is not cross with you, and she does not know I am telling you but please come home. Your little Billy.

There is nothing more conducive to good fellowship between husband and wife than good health.

even temper and a box or two of Beecham's Pills.

By strengthening the body, brain and nerves, it imparts a feeling of health, vigor and contentment.

Both man and woman, regardless of their little family ailments, and a positive guarantee against divorce.

Bar-Ben is the easy way to take medicine. Small sugar-coated tablets; 60 doses, 50 cents; 6 boxes, \$2.50.

For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed on receipt of price. Druggists: Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street; Rider, & Snyder Massillon.

A Healing Touch

that quickly and permanently cures all skin diseases is the touch that applies

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Pure blood, with all its advantages of health, vigor and vitality, is the key to success.

HEISKELL'S Blood & Liver Pills

Ointment, 50 cents a box. Pills, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 621 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

General Agent, C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

For times cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania R.R.

he Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co. Schedules in effect Nov. 15th, 1898.

North Bound Main Line.

Central Standard A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

Cleveland 6:00 12:45 4:05 6:37

Brooklyn 6:08 12:53 4:13 6:45

Urichsville 6:16 13:01 4:21 6:53

New Philadelphia 6:24 13:09 4:29 7:01

Canal Dover 6:32 13:17 4:37 7:09

Massillon 6:40 13:25 4:45 7:17

Canal Fulton 6:48 13:33 4:53 7:25

Warwick 6:56 13:41 5:01 7:33

Steubenville 7:04 13:49 5:09 7:41

Seville 7:12 13:57 5:17 7:49

Chippewa Lake 7:20 14:05 5:25 7:57

Medina 7:28 14:13 5:33 8:05

Lorain 7:36 14:21 5:41 8:13

Elroy 7:44 14:29 5:49 8:21

Gratton 7:52 14:37 5:57 8:29

Lester 7:59 14:45 6:05 8:37

South Bound Main Line.

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Lorain Branch.

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Gratton 8:28 10:58 6:03 8:33

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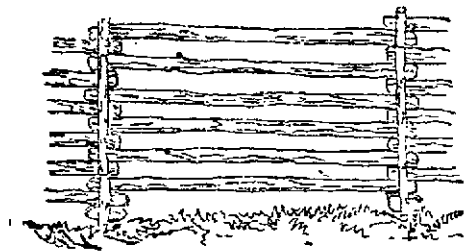
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FENCES AND GATES.

For Fences and Various Methods of Constructing Them.

We endeavor to illustrate and describe only those that are of practical value, and in actual use. Here are some of the various modes of arranging rails for the running of stock and indicating the boundary line of farms. In many sections of the country the common crooked zig-zag (sometimes called the Virginia worm) rail fence is extensively used and in consequence of the scarcity of desired material, cannot be immediately replaced by the improved board post and rail or stone fence. As commonly constructed with wide-spreading stakes at each corner, it occupies a strip of ground nearly a rod in width, which is far worse than useless, affording a harboring place for noxious weeds etc.

Fig. 1 represents a section of a straight rail fence. The stakes are first driven in the soil from four to six inches asunder, sufficient to admit of a rail of medium size; a stone or block of wood a few inches in height is placed between the stakes, upon which

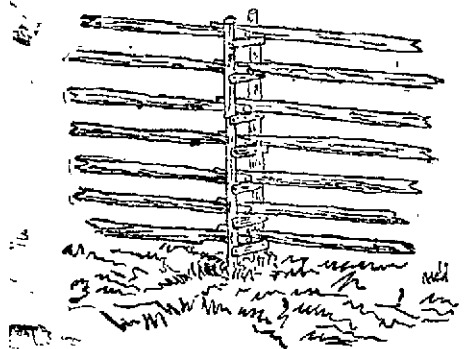


are properly placed two or three rails; a piece of annealed wire is then placed around both stakes, the ends being well twisted together, upon which are placed rails until within a few inches of the top, when another bit of wire, a wooden pin, or a wooden cap, as most convenient, is attached.

In building this class of fence, it will be necessary to cut away with an axe a portion of each end of many rails, that they may fit closely within the stakes. In this, as well as other rail fences, the largest and heaviest rails should be reserved for the top, rendering their removal by unruly stock and high winds less easy. Keep the crooked ones in a panel by themselves, and if they are crooked it is policy to use them for stakes, or consign them to the flames; for to have a fence to please and not to provoke the intrusion of stock, use but straight rails.

When economy of rails is desired, immediately after setting the stakes cast up a ridge of earth by plowing two furrows on each side, throwing up the second furrow with a shovel, making a ridge a foot or more in height, and not less than a foot in breadth at the top; proceed as above in the construction of the fence; sow grass seed upon the ridge. This plan saves two rails to a panel, renders the stakes more firm and less liable to heave by the action of the frost, and unruly cattle do not have the same advantage in attempting to get through or over it. In situations not liable to the prevalence of high winds, this is the fence that should be used, occupying less ground than many other kinds; and, when properly constructed, it is a substantial and neat fence.

Fig. 2, though in appearance somewhat resembling the previous one, is more expensive, and is designed especially for the use of poles or slender rails that it would be impossible to



properly arrange in a fence by any other plan. To the stakes are nailed cleats, as shown, from four to seven at every set of stakes. Size of rails and purpose of fence will decide this point. A ridge of earth can be thrown up as in the previous plan, with a corresponding economy of timber.

The Potato Provokes Dyspepsia.

When a baby gets old and strong enough to take a little solid food, about the first thing prepared for the little one is mashed potato with a little gravy over it. The mother is sure that this is extremely harmless and wholesome. More danger does lurk in a Welsh rarebit, it is true, that the taste of toasted cheese would probably not be as grateful to the infant's palate, but it may be that there is more lasting harm in the potato than in the cheese. The potato provokes our great national ailment, dyspepsia, and the sooner the consumption of the mealy tubers begins the sooner will the dread fangs of the dyspepsia appear. To be sure that there are some digestive organs so strong that the fortunate owners of them can eat anything any everything with impunity. The eating of potatoes will not bring dyspepsia to such as these, but even to them potatoes may be dangerous. That hideous uric acid which provokes the rheumatism and the gout, these dread diseases which attack the strong with a greater ferocity than the weak, is more surely produced by a potato diet than by any other. If these things be so, conservative and health-loving persons will not need any labored argument to convince that they ought to be moderate in their use of potatoes.

Fashion for Farmers.

A western farm paper, humorously inclined, gives the following "hints to farmers in regard to their attire": Don't wear a kid glove when teaching a calf to suck the finger. Don't wear a silk hat when plowing corn. Don't wear diamonds while breaking a colt. Don't wear a starched shirt while stowing away hay. Don't wear a spring overcoat with diagonal stripes while killing potato bugs. Don't wear a white vest while currying the horses. Don't wear a tight collar while discussing the currency question. Don't appear in evening dress when you are called upon to meet a note. Don't wear any clothes on any occasion that you don't feel that you have honestly earned them.

FEATHERS.

The English Brahma is a mass of feathers, and not the practical fowl we have in this country.

Give up the notion of heating the hen house. There is no surer way of bringing on roup than that.

Do not knowingly send an ailing fowl to market. In the East much diseased poultry meat is being annually sold.

It looks very much as if the western poultry papers are determined to outclass those of the East. Time will tell.

Better have no drinking vessels than to have them lined with a green scum. Disease lurks in the drinking fountain.

Never mind the new breeds. Stick to what you have. The fanciers are unable to give us better fowls than what we have.

Hens are not vain; give them good quarters and good feed, and they will perform the handsome act without a bit of vanity.

Better a plain, unpretentious looking house and clean, than a costly gothic henhouse and the manure piling high on the inside.

Be sparing in your feeding of cayenne and sulphur to fowls, as heavy colds and roup are almost sure to follow the feeding of such articles.

The question of selling eggs by the pound is still being agitated, but that is the only advancement the subject has made in twenty years.

The White Leghorn is the largest of the Leghorn family, and lays the largest egg. The Single Comb Brown Leghorns will lay the most eggs in a year.

A very wise southern editor says that the best layers are fat hens. While we believe in having fowls in good condition, we do not want them fat for egg production.

The Cochon is being bred too much for feather. Whatever good practical qualities may have been in the breed, has been destroyed by growing the immense plumage.

Soft-shelled eggs, pigeon-sized eggs, double-yolked eggs, an egg within an egg, egg binding, apoplexy and a multitude of monstrosities, ills and troubles come from overfat hens.

The great objection to the Minorcas for use in a cold country is the large comb grown on them. For the South, or such places where they can be well protected, no better laying fowl exists, with the exception of the Leghorn.

In urging the farmers to make a specialty of hens laying white eggs, not only for the greater market value, but because the white eggs are actually more palatable, Mr. Edmunds informed the audience that while in Buffalo recently he was quite sick with dyspepsia, and being unable to eat, went into a restaurant and ordered some white eggs, rare done. It proved to be just what he needed and he was soon able to eat his regular rations. Of course this amused the audience, especially the ladies, who as a general rule select a brown egg for cooking purposes, but it was explained when a gentleman arose and said that the hens laying white eggs were non-setters and of course the eggs Mr. Edmunds ate would set lightly on his stomach.—Chatauqua News' Report of Farm Meeting.

An Object Lesson in Tuberculosis.

A farmer in Orange county, N. Y., last summer wrote to the editor of the Orange County Farmer that one of his cows was sick, and he feared it had tuberculosis, at the same time asking what should be done. The advice was to tell no one of the case, but keep the cow in a field by herself, where she could have good grass, plenty of pure water and shade. Give no grain, but if the tendency of the bowels is towards constipation give her some wheat bran. The advice was taken, and the Orange County Farmer tells the result.

In two or three weeks the farmer wrote that the cow seemed to be improving. This was followed by another letter, in which the improvement was positively noted, and later in the season the cow was reported cured. The Farmer adds:

We have but little, if any, doubt that this was a genuine case of tuberculosis. Dissections show that such recoveries are quite common, that cows have had tuberculosis, the tubercles have become encysted or healed over, and to all intents the cow is well.

Spreading Manure.

A great many farmers hesitate to draw manure and spread it on their fields as made, because they fear that what is thus spread in fall and winter will be washed away by spring floods. There is really no danger of this, except to land subject to overflow. The heaviest rains soak through the manure into the soil beneath. Very rarely if ever does this water thus manure soaked reach even to a foot beyond where the load of manure lay. As a matter of fact, unfermented manure has little fertility that is in soluble form. There is reason for farmers to delay drawing away their manure piles if they are waiting for them to ferment. This fermented manure has plant food immediately available. When it is put on grass land in winter, it shows with the first warm days of spring in the brighter green of the grass to which it is applied. In winters when there is very heavy snowfall the application of fermented manure late in fall will start new growth under the snowbanks.

Head of the Herd.

The bull used in a dairy breed is of the utmost importance, while the cows produce but one calf annually, every calf may represent 50 per cent. of his blood, therefore he should come of an ancestry of known butter qualities, particularly should his dam and his sire's dam be cows of the highest dairy type, abundant and rich milkers, capable udders and teats, and well apart. He should be pure bred. With a vigorous constitution, and masculine without coarseness, a soft, unctious hide, not too thin; fine limbs and short; a body long, deep and well flanked down; rudimentary teats should be prominent and well apart; the eye full, bright and placid; the inner surface of the ears yellow, indicating richness, also base of the horns, which may be strong but not coarse. Such sire with such an ancestry may be depended upon to produce dairy cows that will increase the average yield of dairy herds to the highest possible standard of profit.—Anon.

FARM NOTES.

There are no short cuts in fruit growing. The plants must be set out, be well cared for, so as to secure a thrifty growth, and in due time they will bear fruit.

The cow should be pushed to a safe limit of performance. If she is not there is a waste. Keep feeding more and more as she responds, short of doing her an injury.

The heifer ought to be milked ten or eleven months the first time she is in milk. It don't matter whether she gives no more than a pint a day the last month. The point is to fix the habit of staying in milk. Too many of our cows loaf six months in the year.

The best time to dispose of any live stock kept regularly on the farm is when you can realize a profit on the same that is reasonable. Don't try to get rich on one deal or hold onto a tag because some one tells us prices will run up higher in the near future.

Gluten meal is a cheap and excellent food for cows, but should be fed with equal parts of cottonseed meal. Occasionally cornmeal may be substituted for the cottonseed meal. Lined meal at least three times a week will be found excellent as a change in the diet.

The churn will always churn, says a writer, if the milk and cream have been properly handled up to churning time. In nine cases out of ten difficulty in churning is due to improper ripening of the cream, or filling the churn too full, or churning at a wrong temperature.

Some cows will not give down except when they are eating a palatable mess. It is a bad habit to get them into and they should be trained differently. If but one or two cows are milked it is not inconvenient to feed again at milking time but with a herd it is very troublesome.

The majority of failures in trying to keep a large number of chickens on the farm is caused by allowing them to run together in large flocks during the day, and to crowd in large numbers together on the roosts. Crowding, bad ventilation and uncleanness are causes of loss almost wholly.

Granting the value of intelligent breeding, it is nevertheless true that hereditary laws do not overpower all other laws. Sorting is a positive necessity in all branches of farming, whether saving seed or grain, growing a herd of beef or for the dairy. Progress is only possible by selection.

The time for marketing ducks depends upon the breed. A Peking will be as mature at nine weeks as will a Rouen at twelve. They should be partly feathered out before taken to market, but the second crop not allowed to start, as they will be full of pin feathers and somewhat off in condition.

Fat turkeys will be in order for quite a while yet. To fatten them put them in yards. Give meat at least once a day—in the morning. At noon oats and wheat. At night all the whole corn they will eat. Large turkeys are not as desirable as are those of medium size and in a plump condition.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Where the cheapest production of meat is desired a small breed of hogs maturing early will give better results than any of the large breeds. The kinds of hogs that will attain 250 to 280 pounds weight in nine months are better than those which will run up to five or six hundredweight, but will require two full years to do it in.

This is the turkey-killing season, and while the largest turkeys are usually most salable, it is well for those who intend to continue breeding to save two or more of the old turkeys a second and even a third year. Such turkeys will produce stronger and thriftier chicks, less likely to be tender and injured by wet weather. The wild turkeys always mate with the old and strong gobblers, and in this way they attain greater hardiness than has our domestic fowl.

There are very few farmers who would burn corn, oats or other grains in a stove as a means of keeping stock warm in winter. They do practically much the same thing when they allow domestic animals to be exposed to cold blasts, and feed heavily with grain to keep them warm. The grain is then burned just as truly as if it were put in a furnace. The only advantage of the grain fed is that it is consumed inside the animal, and the heat it furnishes is less subject to waste.

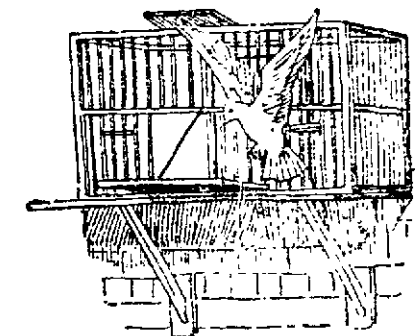
Cows will founder the same as horses from being overfed with some food which cannot readily be digested. As it soars in their stomachs cows will show the characteristic lameness which results in horses when they are overfed with anything. Of course as digestion is interrupted, the animal becomes feverish and her milk flow ceases. It will take several days of careful feeding to put a foundered cow in good condition again. She should be kept in a dry place and given all the water she will drink, and light, easily-digested food in small quantities until digestion is restored to its normal condition.

Pig manure is usually made from grain and is quite rich, but it does not have so much nitrogenous matter as manure from the horse. Hence it is slow to heat, while horse manure ferments too rapidly, and is apt to fire-fang. It is a good plan to mix pig and horse manure together. This can be done without trouble if the horses are fed whole oats and pigs are allowed to root over the manure pile as it is thrown from the stable. Where bedding is scarce the bedding which has been wet by horses after drying may be used as bedding for pigs. But while it is so used the pigs will be very careful not to mix their own excrement with it.

The portable mills for grinding grain run by horse or steam power can generally be afforded by farmers who are too far from mill to make it convenient for them to patronize the miller. But there are some who cannot do this, or think they cannot, which prevents it being done just the same. Boiling grain before feeding it is the best substitute for grinding it. The boiling swells the grain, so that less of it will be eaten, and it cannot swell in the stomach as it does when fed dry. The boiled grain is for this reason less likely to ferment in the stomach. Even when meal is fed it is made much more digestible by cooking it, or at least scalding it with hot water, before feeding it.

The Pigeon Cote.

A few pigeons can be kept on any farm, and without any expense whatever. There are instances where quite a handsome sum of money is realized by the women folk from this source. Almost the entire expense is embraced



in providing the pigeon cote, for they breed rapidly and are naturally no expense whatever. There is always a market for squabs, and for those who live near cities the prices that are realized are good.

Poultry Items.

Don't forget that overfed or underfed hens are poor layers.

Don't forget to put the hen lice out of the poultry house.

Don't forget to feed the young turkeys on a clean board.

Don't forget that fermented food will kill many little chickens.

Don't forget to have roomy coops for young poultry, crowding does not pay.

Don't forget to move the coops once a week and scatter air-slacked lime around.

Don't forget that the feeding trough should be large enough to give all the fowls an opportunity to feed.

Don't forget to save the best and easiest hatched pullets for breeders for the best are none too good.

Don't forget if your little chicks do not have good runs, to provide plenty of grain and ground food, grit and ground bone.

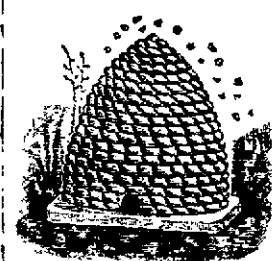
Don't forget if the old turkeys are roosting out of doors to throw some wood ashes around under the roosting places.

Don't forget that thorough cleanliness, free use of disinfectants and good ventilation are the leading hygiene measures in regards the houses and runs.

Don't forget to keep an account of all you pay out for the flock and all you receive for it and you can tell if your property is paying or not.—American Poultry Advocate.

Dairying Ahead.

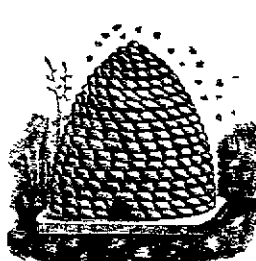
Dairy products have been at a low ebb, but all signs point to a revival in prices, and in spite of the fact that there is not a large margin between cost of production and selling price I don't know of anything upon the farm which brings a more sure profit even though a small one, while at the same time utilizing material which could not be turned into money by any other means than the cow. While many cows return to their owners a profit, not every cow does so, and in order not to make the mistake of feeding and caring for a herd for nothing and perhaps have them run you in debt besides, it is well to be sure of the producing ability of your cows. The Babcock test and the scales will quickly bring facts to light, putting the account of the cows upon a correct basis.



Two More Large Invoices

—of—

..Muslin Underwear..



Just Received at the BEE HIVE STORE

Following are some of the very Low Prices we have placed upon the various lines, viz:

Children's Drawers, 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c per pair.
Ladies' Corset Covers, 19c, 25c, 29c and 47c each.
Ladies' Night Gowns, 49c, 75c, 89c and 98c each.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Your special attention is called to our large line of Philadelphia All Wool Extra Super Carpets. Fifteen Pieces, representing as many choice patterns, can now be seen and examined in our Carpet Room, Price only 50c per yard.

The stock of American and Imported Linoleums is unusually complete, embracing the best new patterns brought out this spring. They are two yards wide and the price only 75c per running yard. Almost as cheap as oil cloth, and very much more serviceable. You are very respectfully invited to call and see them.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

Lace Curtains! Lace Curtains!

Compelled to Reorder.

Though our Lace Curtain stock was almost double that of last year, yet we found it entirely inadequate to the demands of our customers, and were compelled to reorder on some of our best numbers. Some we were unable to get any more of; the others, over 400 pairs, will arrive by the last of the week and will be placed on sale immediately.

Don't Miss Seeing Our Shirt Waists.

we claim they are the prettiest in the city.

CRONE'S DRY GOODS STORE.

PURE BLOOD.

Pure blood means life health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

Massachusetts, Ohio.
Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with scrofula for thirty years but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It is wonderful.
C. W. Linscott.

W. J. GILMORE CO.

PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists, \$1.00.

HOTEL SCHENLEY

The New Hotel Opposite
SCHENLEY PARK
PITTSBURG, PA.
10 STORES, 200 ROOMS.
FINEST IN THE COUNTRY
American and European Plans.

T. EDWARD KRUMBHOLTZ & JAMES RILEY.

THE INDEPENDENT
print you anything you need
in the line of job work

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE MICHIGAN AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chibougamau, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A. D. C. Detroit, Mich.

Binder Twine
"Blue Label Brand."
Send for samples
of any of our
binders and
twines and
we will send
you a sample
of the same
material as
desired.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

...TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Lines.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Boston and New England and
Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road

FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Stark County to Have Three Representatives.

THE REASON THEREFOR.

This fact accounts for the large number of candidates—Hon. G. W. Wilhelm for Senator—H. Holtzbach's Aspirations.

Citizens not familiar with the constitution of Ohio do not thoroughly understand why Stark county will be called upon to elect three representatives to the general assembly next fall, while heretofore it was entitled to but two. The matter is covered by the following section of Article XI:

Section 3.—The apportionment of the state for members of the general assembly shall be made every ten years in the following manner: The whole population of the state as ascertained by the federal census or in such other mode as the general assembly may direct shall be divided by the number 100, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the house of representatives for the ten years next succeeding such apportionment.

Section 3.—When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio so large that being multiplied by five the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios among the several sessions of the decennial period in the following manner: If there be only one ratio, a representative shall be allowed to the fifth session of the decennial period; if there are two ratios, a representative shall be allotted to the fourth and third sessions, respectively; if three, to the third, second and first, respectively; if four, to the fourth, third, second and first sessions, respectively.

The population of Ohio in 1890 was 3,672,310; therefore the ratio of representation is 36.723. Stark county's population was 84,170, entitling it to two representatives to four sessions of the legislature and three to the fifth.

THE REPUBLICAN ASPIRANTS.
To date there are seven Republican candidates for the nomination for representatives. They are: C. W. Metzgar, of Richville; G. W. Brown, of Fairhope; Frank A. Hoiles, of Alliance; J. B. Snyder, of Canton; A. C. Strong, of Alliance; Dr. Moulton, of Canal Fulton, and R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence. Mr. Strong is in Massillon today.

COMING FOR STATE SENATOR.
Ex-Representative George W. Wilhelm, while in Massillon last evening, said there was much truth in the report that he was a candidate for state senator. "I have not formally announced myself," said he, "but nevertheless my mind is made up."

HOLTZBACH GROOMING HIMSELF.
Henry Holtzbach, the West Side barber, is the only Democratic candidate in sight. "They are at me to come," said Mr. Holtzbach, "and I guess I'll come. I can't say that I care so very much about political honors, but when your party keeps digging at you to come, you ought to come."

FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

OUR NEWMAN LETTER.
NEWMAN, May 3.—Joseph Smith, of East Greenview, spent several days with Newman friends last week.

Jennie Kitt and the Houriet sisters, of Canal Fulton, visited Margaret Findley last Friday.

Our "Scooters" played a friendly game of baseball with the brick yard boys last Sunday, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 10 to 7.

Richard Davis had his left foot badly mashed last Friday by a fall of coal, while working in one of our mines. At this writing he is doing as well as the circumstances will permit under the care of Dr. D. K. Jones.

George Williams has sold his home to James Lindsay for \$925, and has moved his family to Massillon, where he holds the position of assistant superintendent for the Prudential Insurance Company.

The agitation of a strike in this district is not looked upon with favor by our people at present. The difference of opinion concerning the timber law is trifling and at this time is unimportant for adjusting the same. The operators certainly should see that the full supply of timber is constantly kept on hand at the mines and thereby prevent accidents. Some mines frequently are short of timber at a time when the miners require it for safety.

The married men will play the single men a game of ball Saturday afternoon to decide who are the champions.

DALTON NEWS.
DALTON, May 3.—J. H. Stahl, who has been visiting his mother, left for North Carolina on Tuesday, where he has accepted a position.

Louis Wetzel, of Akron, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Fred Kobberz.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slusser called on old friends last week. Mr. Slusser is superintendent of the Cleveland district for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

W. H. Stahl, of Navarre, was in town on business last week.

Misses Lata Horvack and Lottie Brillhast spent last Saturday with Miss Dressler at Smithville.

The Stevens Comedy Co. are showing in Race's hall this week. This company needs no recommendation as it was here in the winter and spring for itself.

Oscar Roe, of Columbus, visited with Dalton friends on Sunday.

Thomas Gochanover, of Orrville, who has been ill with pneumonia, but who is

able to be around again, is visiting with relatives in this vicinity.

George Caldwell is working for L. Dopp, of near Canal Fulton.

Nayde Race and Miss Laura Chaffin visited Miss Villa Caffin, of Moscow, Sunday.

Miss Martha Faust has gone to Akron, where she expects to spend the summer.

CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS.
CRYSTAL SPRING, May 2.—Misses Clara Ockstein and Carrie Meiner, of Massillon, rode several revolutions of their wheels, Sunday, and were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meiner.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker, of Massillon, visited in town Sunday.

A number of disguised people attended the masquerade ball given in Leonard's hall, Thursday evening. The local orchestra rendered the music.

Robert H. Day, Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, came up from Massillon on a political errand, Monday.

WILMOT NEWS.
WILMOT, May 4.—Wilson Ramsey was a recent visitor at Massillon.

William Rinehart moved his goods to the David Teeple farm which he purchased this spring.

Country schools have all closed the winter term and a few teachers have been engaged at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2 for next winter.

The band will give a concert Saturday evening.

At the Chapel School.

G. H. Waiters, teacher of the Chapel school, in Tuscarawas township, makes the following report of attendance of pupils during the month of April:

Present every day—Emerson Updegraff, Anna Kohr, Emma Stansbury, Bessie Snively, Pearl Davis and Ella Dodds.

Absent but one day—John Updegraff, Glen Maxhimer, Clyde Ray, Earle Ray, Earle Stansbury, Albert Kohr, Earle Stoner, Albert Lewis, Hazel Davis, Minnie Sandy, Chloe Krider, Maggie Davis and Ellen Smith.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

Superintendent Southworth Employed for Another Year.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Fairmount Children's Home, held Tuesday, the charges preferred against Superintendent Southworth several months ago were investigated. The trustees were unable to discover grounds sufficient for his removal, and by unanimous vote he was employed for the ensuing year. The joint meeting of the commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties, also held on Tuesday, approved the action of the trustees.

The Hon. David Bryce, of Columbiana county, who has been a member of the board of trustees since the opening of the institution, tendered his resignation, giving as a reason his old age. The board refused to accept, and re-elected him for a term of five years.

The Home is in excellent condition, and the commissioners and trustees are perfectly satisfied with the management of Superintendent and Mrs. Southworth.

Half Rates to San Francisco.

Via the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Quickest time, grandest scenery, variable routes, perfect service. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 14-17, limited to return until July 15, 1899, inclusive, account of meeting of National Baptist Societies' Anniversaries. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write to D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Low Rates to Minneapolis.

On account of the annual meeting, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Chicago & North-Western Railway will sell low rate tickets to Minneapolis and return on May 16-18, limited to June 3, 1899, at one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets honored on the North-Western Limited, electric lighted throughout, leaving Chicago daily 6:30 p. m. Other trains leave Chicago at 9 a. m., 10 p. m. and 10:15 p. m. For full information apply to any ticket agent or address D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Drink Grain-O

After you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. .35 and 25c.

How it Hurts!

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick head aches, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25c.

Colonel Duncan Hood Better.

HAVANA, May 3.—Colonel Duncan Hood of the Second Immune regiment, who had been ill with appendicitis, was reported much better.

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The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat	72
Hay, per ton	5 00 to 7 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	37-38
Oats	27-28
Clover Seed	3 00
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu	8 40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel	50
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	50
Dried peaches, peeled	10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter	14-16
Eggs	8
Chickens, live	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05 1/2
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11

The following are retail prices:

Brat, per 100 lbs.	85
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	90

NEW YORK, May 3.—The bull leaders seem to be determined that confidence in the market shall be maintained and there shall be no drag to deaden trade. The speculative situation, considering the character of advice from influential circles, does not look as bright as some operators are disposed to make it. The recent shaking up and liquidation process resulted simply to encourage interest to come into the market at the lower prices, and the predictions that the highest prices are yet to be recorded seem extravagant. St. Paul's earnings for the four weeks of April show an increase of \$28,000 over the corresponding time last year. There is no doubt that advantage was taken of the break early in the week to acquire stock cheaply, mostly by the strong interest and the smaller investors who were watching for such a decline.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	16 1/2	16 5/8	16 1/4	16 3/4
American Tobacco	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Atchafalpa (Pfd.)	87 1/2	88 1/4	87 1/4	87 3/4
C. & O. Q.	148 1/2	149 1/4	148 1/4	148 3/4
Federal Steel	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 3/4
General Electric	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/4	118 3/4
Lead	83 1/2	84 1/4	83 1/4	83 3/4
U. S. Leather (Pfd.)	72 1/2	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 3/4
Manhattan	118 1/2	119 1/4	118 1/4	118 3/4
Alcoa Pacific	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 3/4
Omaha & Nashville	67 1/2	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 3/4
Northern Pacific (Pfd)	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 3/4

CHICAGO, May 3.—Higher Liverpool cables attributable by private advice to dry weather in Russia, and reports of dead seed in the Northwest, as a result of cold weather, form a higher wheat market today. Some improvement was reported in the winter wheat crop situation in view of heavy rains in various localities, and with extensive selling against calls was a recession, which, however, was of short duration, inasmuch as large cash sales and the reported drought in Russia began to exert a very favorable influence. Paris was not inclined to follow the Liverpool advance, and it caused quite a good deal of comment in certain places. In fact, some interests were disposed to regard the Liverpool advance with a degree of suspicion. There was not much speculation in oats. Corn ruled firm on buying of the May option against cash sales.

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
July	73 1/2	74 1/4	73 1/4	73 3/4
corn	32 1/2	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 3/4
July	34 1/2	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
oats	24 1/2	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 3/4
July	26 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 3/4
lard	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/8
July	5 3/4	5 5/8	5 3/8	5 7/8
May	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/8
July	5 3/4	5 5/8	5 3/8	5 7/8

CHICAGO, May 3.—(By Associated Press)—Hogs weak. \$2.50 to \$2.55. cattle steady. \$3.50 to \$3.55.

TOLEDO, May 3.—(By Associated Press)—Wheat 15 1/2.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, \$1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 2.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 69¢ to 70¢. CORN—No. 2 yellow, 38¢ to 39¢; high mixed, 38¢ to 39¢; No. 2 yellow ear, 42¢ to 43¢; high mixed ear, 47¢ to 48¢. OATS—No. 2 white, 31¢ to 32¢; extra No. 3 white, 32¢ to 33¢. HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.25 to \$10.75; No. 2 do, \$9.00 to \$10.00; No. 1 timothy, \$9.25 to \$9.75; No. 1 clover, \$9.25 to \$9.75; No. 1 prairie, \$8.25 to \$8.75; packing, \$8.00 to \$8.25; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, \$11.00 to \$11.50. CATTLE—Large chickens, 70¢ to 75¢ per pair, small, 65¢ to 70¢; ducks, 50¢ to 60¢ per pair; turkeys, 12¢ to 14¢ per pound; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.15 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 13¢ to 14¢ per pound; ducks, 13¢ to 14¢; turkeys, 14¢ to 15¢; geese, 9¢ to 10¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 15¢; extra creamery, 17¢ to 18¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 15¢ to 16¢; country roll, 12¢ to 14¢; low grade and cooking, 10¢ to 12¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10¢ to 11¢; three-quarters, 9¢ to 10¢; New York state, full cream, new, 11¢ to 12¢; Wisconsin, 13¢ to 14¢; 12-pound brick, Swiss, 13¢ to 14¢; Limburger, 12¢ to 13¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, 15¢ to 16¢; fancy creamery, 15¢ to 16¢; duck eggs, 14¢ to 15¢.

PITTSBURG, May 2.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, 53 cars on sale; market steady on all except best exportable, which are a shade lower. Today's run light; market steady; prices unchanged. We quote: Extra, \$5.30 to \$5.40; prime, \$5.20 to \$5.30; good, \$5.00 to \$5.10; tallow, \$4.70 to \$4.80; fair, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common, \$3.50 to \$4.00; heifers, \$3.20 to \$3.50; oxen, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls and stags, \$2.50 to \$3.00; common to good, \$2.00 to \$2.50; @ 4000 head of cows, \$10.00 to \$12.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday was heavy; market ruled dull and lower. Today the run is light and market steady at yesterday's prices. We quote: Prime mediums and best heavies, \$8.95; heavy Yorkers, \$8.90; light Yorkers, \$8.80 to \$8.85; pigs, \$8.65 to \$8.75; roughs, \$2.50 to \$3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair, but on sale; market steady on sheep and lambs lower. Supply today fair; market steady. We quote: Choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.00; good wethers, \$4.75 to \$4.90; fair mixed, \$4.20 to \$4.50; common, \$3.50 to \$3.80; choice lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common to good, \$4.75 to \$5.00; spring lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; veal calves, \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy and thin, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

CINCINNATI, May 2.

HOGS—Market steady at \$8.15 to \$8.25. CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75 to \$3.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep nominal at \$3.00 to \$3.15. Lambs—Market quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.60.

NEW YORK, May 2.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, \$1.20 f. o. b. about to arrive and 79¢ in elevator. No. 2 northern, Duluth, 81¢ f. o. b. about. No. 1 northern, New York, 83¢ about, f. o. b.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 42¢ to 43¢ f. o. b. about to arrive and spot. OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 32¢; No. 3, 31¢; No. 3 white, 31¢; track, mixed western, 31¢ to 32¢.

CATTLE—None for sale; feeling weak; cables slow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady; lambs neglected; 8¢ cars unsold. Woolled sheep, \$3.00; clipped do, \$4.25; southern spring lambs, \$5.00 per head.

HOGS—Market lower at \$4.00 to \$4.20 per 100 pounds.

FOR WHOLESALE MURDER.

At Breslau a Man Given 15 Years Imprisonment and Other Punishment.

BRESLAU, May 3.—The trial of Herrmann, charged with the murder of his three wives, whose bodies he was said to have wallowed up in a cellar, was concluded here. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and 10 years' loss of civil rights.

In addition to the murder of his wives Herrmann was charged with having caused the death of his 12 children, who all died young.

Do - or - Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children eat drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer. Follow the directions in making it, and you will have a delicious and healthful beverage for old and young. 15 and 25c.

Greatly Reduced Rates to Denver

Via Chicago & Northern-Western Railway. On account of the annual meeting, General Assembly of the Cumberland P. ebysterian church, to be held in Denver, May 15-26, 1899, excursion tickets will be sold at the favorable rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, with favorable return limits. Tickets on sale May 15-16, 1899. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or apply to D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and cures the diseased membrane.

It cures catarrh, and it cures away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

DRAIN TILE

We have leased our works and in order to dispose of our entire stock of 80,000 tile until June 5th, will offer them at the following low prices:

24 inch	70c per 100
3 inch	90c "
4 inch	\$1.50 "
5 inch	2.50 "
5 inch	3.50 "

This stock is first-class, well burned tile and must be sold to make room for the season's run.

Cope Bros. E. Greenville

Our famous BLUE LABEL is the best in the world. Prices will surprise you. We deliver from Chicago, Omaha or St. Paul, as desired. Write for prices and samples.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO

Mail Order Department. SHOPPING BY MAIL

is a convenient and satisfactory way of buying from our house. Many people are often deprived of the opportunity of visiting our store to make their own selections. To these we would suggest that they make use of our Mail Order System, where every detail receives prompt and careful attention. We would ask you to send for samples of such materials as you may wish, stating styles and prices, and if samples sent do not suit they can be returned and others forwarded. All departments are replete with new and attractive goods, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that they are as advertised.

SPECIAL—Exceptional values in Fancy Silks for Separate Waists, 50c, 65c, 75c and 85c.

Plain Taffeta Silks in all the new shades, 75c a yard.

One lot New Homespun and Venetian Tailor